

PARIS, Aug. 17

While Paris is waiting, with an impatience increased by doubt as to its policy, for the exhibition of the eighth wonder of the world, the perfected phonographs which Mr. Edison is about to send to this city, and which is now declared to have been invented by M. Croc a year ago, M. Georges Ville is doing his best, to give to the agricultural world the result of his long and rich experience in a series of lectures delivered by him, gratis, at his most interesting establishment at Vincennes, on the eastern border of this unquiet capital.

M. Ville is one of the most learned chemical investigators of the day, having devoted his life to the subject of chemical analysis, and to the practical application of the secrets of nature thus discovered by him, and through which he proclaims the possibility not only of doubling the productions of the soil in ordinary countries, but of producing splendid crops in the poorest soils, and covering Sahara with fruitful fields and gardens.

Not long before the fall of the Empire, M. Ville, having initiated the late Emperor into his views, received from him the gift of the piece of land on the

little appetite" for us, we took, about a year ago, the most important signs and presignifying agents, with a few test tubes; and for blowpipe work, a small box containing the complete outfit (a very handy kind known as the "Society of Arts blowpipe apparatus") being exhibited was sent to the Editor. The adoption of this branch of science was also recommended as a most useful and interesting "hobby" for those who had the time.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Perhaps some of your readers who are well versed in such matters, can explain why the rate of exchange on London is so high, as compared with corresponding months of the past 10 years.

In September, 1882, the rate was somewhere near what it now is; but the years taken as a whole, I believe the rate has been generally higher this year than any other of the past decade.

It would be interesting to have an authoritative explanation of this; and with a view to obtaining such, I shall esteem the insertion of your

I am, &c. OBSERVER.

Sydney, September 26.

danger incurred by reason of medical men not having a red lamp burning in front of their dwellings as a guide to any person requiring their assistance at night. Years ago, I was natural for doctors to have this sign displayed, and a return to this "old-fashioned" custom would not be out of place. Recently I was requested to obtain the services of a certain person requiring their assistance at night. I was directed to the street, Darlington: but the given name or number of the house was not known, consequently I had to travel from one end of this long street to the other without discovering the person requiring assistance. I was obliged to call out "up" no less than three people for directions, all of which might have been saved by the very necessary "doctor's lamp" being displayed. It should be compulsory for every person requiring public notice where they are to be found. Trusting, Sir, that the profession will see the necessity of adopting my suggestion.

I am, Sir, BRACON.

As many of these institutions already established and initiated as we can maintain. Better to have half the number in a strong, healthy, and progressive condition than the whole number languishing and doing nothing, owing to too narrow limits for their expansion. The following extract may be of service and prove a salutary caution to the investing public of New South Wales:—
 "In the year 1860, the number of the companies registered in England reached 26,000, and out of this total, the number that have closed their doors, or that never even arrived at the business stage, amounted to no less than 16,116, or 61 per cent. of the whole. The number that though still in existence, are a source of loss rather than profit." If this is the experience of England, which shows that a fraction over five-eighths of limited liability companies are failures, how much more sphere for their operations as regards population, how much more scope to overdo this in the direction I now indicate relative to financial companies? The further consideration of this important matter I will leave to other pens than mine.
 I am, &c.
 HENRY FRENCH.

September 26.

DR. JAMES M. WELLS' "WELL'S REMEDY," restores health and cures all chronic dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous debility. At chemists and druggists. — [Adv.]

Brown, well knowing the premises, lawfully seized the said
 money, and did thereupon deliver the same to the said
 and intending to tempt and corrupt the said Sir Henry
 Parkes, as such Colonial Secretary and Executive
 Council, to his own betrayal, the trust reposed in
 him, to obtain for him a commission in the
 service of Her Majesty, that it may as a clerk in the
 Department of Lands, did write and deliver or cause to be
 written and delivered to Sir Henry Parkes a letter in the
 words following, to wit:—
 "Olivier, Esq., Bourke-street, 4th September, 1888.—
 The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.,—Being
 a person who has long enjoyed employment as clerk in the
 Lands Department, and who has always been a person of
 dealing upon you, and feel confident you will be desirous
 to favour me. I have been employed as clerk, &c., at
 Messrs. and Co., who are about retiring from business. Be-
 lieving that you will be able to find me a situation of
 pleasure, I have the honour to beg that you will be so good
 to T. BARRY; and with the said letter caused to be sent and
 delivered to Sir Henry Parkes certain money, to wit 10
 pounds, which was then and there put in an envelope, and
 without, thereby unlawfully and corruptly to tempt
 and corrupt the said Sir Henry Parkes, in breach of his duty
 as Colonial Secretary and Executive Council, improperly
 to exercise the undue exercise of his power, authority, and dis-

A labourer named Daniel Mc'Donnell, 32 years of age, residing at 15, Washington-street, whilst pushing a barrow yesterday, sustained several injuries to his right side and arm, by the wheel coming in contact with the axle. He was taken to the Sydney Hospital by Dr. Fisher.

A little girl named Ada Maldoon, daughter of Anthony Maldoon, of Potts Hill reservoir works, was run over on the Sydney railway, and the horse attached to a dray became unmanageable and bolted, and ran through the girl, knocking the child down, and killed her instantly.

Sir Ambrose Shea, in his report to the Colonial Office on the Bahama Blue Book for 1887, states (says *St. James's Gazette*), that the rainfall for the year was 54.5 inches, the highest fall in August, for the year was 10.5 inches, and the lowest in January, and 0.5 in. in February. This rainfall is for the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December, as follows:—January, February, March, 2.84 in.; April, May, June, 28.38 in.; July, August, September, 27.07 in.; October, November, December, 11.53 in.

MR. LAURENCE writes:—“I have much pleasure in stating that I have used *Pearl's* soap for some time, and prefer it to any other. It is a most valuable and useful article, and is well adapted for all purposes. It is a most valuable and useful article, and is well adapted for all purposes. It is a most valuable and useful article, and is well adapted for all purposes.”

THE EDITOR OF THE HER.

WELL VERSED
exchange on
correspon-
dence. I
near what it
would raise
other of the
the
any explana-
such, I shall
be glad to
SERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD

[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir.—The present is such an age for fostering new
 schemes of colonization, that I shall be well to ask if
 the public good will not be best promoted by some resolu-
 tion in that direction. Considering the population of the colony
 is only equal to some of our English cities, we have quite
 room for an increase of population, and the colony might
 be initiated as we can maintain. Better to have half the number
 in a strong, healthy, and progressive condition than the
 whole of the colony in a weak, and degenerate state. There
 are no narrow limits for their expansion. The following ex-
 tract may be of service and prove a salutary caution
 to the existing population of New South Wales :—
 " Since the year 1850 the colony of New South Wales
 registered in England received 26,000, and out of this
 total, the number that have closed their doors, or that never
 arrived, is 10,000. The number that have arrived is 16,000.
 Of the remainder, it is of course certain that many
 though still in existence, are a source of loss rather than of
 profit. If we take the experience of England, which shows
 that in fraction over five per cent. of the population com-
 panies have collapsed in such a favourable sphere for
 their operations as regards population, what may we expect if
 we cover over the same number of population with rela-
 tive financial companies? The further consideration of
 important matter I will leave to able pens than mine."

I am, Sir, &c.
 HENRY FRENCH.

September 26.

SIR.—My dear 'Wells' Health Responder' restores health and
 vigor to the aged, cures impotence, sexual debility. At chemists
 and druggists.—(Adv.)

Counsellors, and it was then and still is the duty of the said

Sir Henry Parkes, as Colonial Secretary and Executive Councilor, had truly and faithfully to advise his Excellency the Governor, in respect to the employment of persons in the service of her Majesty the Queen in the colony; and that Timothy Moore and Co., who are about removed from office, and intending to tempt and corrupt the said Sir Henry Parkes, as such Colonial Secretary and Executive Councilor, by offering him a bribe or gratuity, to obtain his Majesty's trust reposed in them, to deliver a false certificate to the Department of Lands, did write and deliver or cause to be written and delivered to the letter in the words and figures following, that is to say:

Olive terrace, Bourke-street, 4th September, 1882.

The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.,—Being so much concerned as to deprive the Government of Lands Department, do myself the honour of calling upon you, and feel confident you will be so kind as to oblige me to do so, by returning the enclosed to Mr. Moore and Co., who are about removed from office, in preference to accept the emolument and oblige. Awaiting your reply, I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant.

T. B. PARKES

To the Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, certain money, to wit 10 bank notes for the sum of one pound each, with interest thereon, was delivered to Sir Henry Parkes, to tempt and corrupt the said Sir Henry Parkes, as Colonial Secretary and Executive Councilor, improperly to exercise the undue exercise of his power, authority, and discretion.

and up till a late hour last night he was progressing

A man named William Harper, 35 years of age, a baker, resident of Belgraveville, Murry, stated a fracture of his right leg through having been run over by a motor vehicle. He was yesterday admitted to Sydney Hospital by Dr. Fisher.

A labourer named Daniel Mc'Donnell, 32 years of age, residing at 15, Washington-street, whilst pushing a barrow yesterday, sustained several injuries to his right side and arm, through being struck by the vehicle. He was taken to the Sydney Hospital by Dr. Fisher.

A little girl named Ada Maddon, daughter of Anthony Mackdon, of Potts Hill reservoir works, was run over on Wednesday morning about half past four, as she became unmanageable and bolted up the main thoroughfare, knocking the child down, and killed her instantly.

Sir Ambrose Shea, in his report to the Colonial Office on the Balance Bill Book for 1867, states (says Sir James's Gazette), that the value of the great war was 79-4-11; this is the 30-0-0 in fall in August, and 0-6-11 in June. This rainfall is the largest registered for 20 years, viz., 1847, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, March, 9-6-41; April, May, June, 28-11-8; July, August, September, 37-0-11; October, November, December, 11-0-0.

Mrs. LAWRENCE writes—"I have used perfume in station that I have used Pearse's soap for some time and prefer it to any other."—Mrs. LAWRENCE says "Pearse's Soap has better than any other."—Mrs. LAWRENCE says "Pearse's Soap has better than any other."

Special Advertisements

by the government would simply invite and establish unhealthy competition, with all the attendant disadvantages of a return to heavy rebates. Mr. POWELL's representations are entitled to be received with attention by reason of his private experience in mercantile life, and the information he has since acquired in his official position. His opinions, however, are not altogether in accordance with some of those given by other witnesses. Thus, Captain JACKSON, the manager of public wharves, said that the whole wharfage accommodation of Sydney provided for about 45 large ships. In 1885 (an exceptional year) he said that he could provide accommodation at the same time for 40 ships in the harbour, and four or five to lie in the stream. Referring at the time to Woolloomooloo Bay, he said he had frequently had complaints made to him about the wharfage accommodation. He thought the proposed improvements necessary, and he was certain they would prove profitable. Mr. PETTIT, the harbourmaster, said that many ships could not now get accommodation at Circular Quay during the wool season. Mr. HILLARD, wharfinger at Woolloomooloo, had known cases of inconvenience caused by the want of shipping accommodation. Mr. PETTIT, superintendent of dredges, thought the proposed improve-

ments in Woolloomooloo Bay were warranted by the necessity for them. Mr. LAWS, timber merchant, said that frequently more wharfage accommodation was necessary, and that complaints had been made in consequence. At another sitting, when the improvements at Circular Quay were under consideration, Mr. LITTLEJOHN said he thought them extremely desirable, and Mr. S. A. JOSEPH said there was now some difficulty in getting berth accommodation for the ships during the worst season. In addition to these witnesses examined before the Committee, there is the evidence of the project of a private syndicate to which we referred the other day. These gentlemen are proposing to invest about three-quarters of a million in the construction of a wharf and the erection of stores on the site of the old A. S. N. Company's works in Darling Harbour, and are giving practical proof of their opinion that the accommodation now provided is below rather than above the requirements of the port and trade of Sydney.

The question is a large one and surrounded by some difficulty. This is almost necessarily

the case whenever the Government should allow competition with private wharfage companies in the operation of a public business. It is the policy of the Government to encourage the use of all the salubrious and profitable business of the country. It is a desirable that public money should be expended over undertakings that involve a loss, and that the Government should use the resources of its position for unduly cutting and discouraging private enterprise. There is no doubt about the fact of the competition in the past between the Government wharves and private wharfing, and we do not know that the word "unseemly" is too strong to be applied to such a contest when it is fought out by means of rebates and allowances. Whether the accommodation be sufficient or insufficient for the present and proximate requirements of the port, it is not to be forgotten that, such as it is, it has been provided in great part by private enterprise. On the other hand, it is to be observed, as Mr. VALLACH rightly pointed out in his evidence, that the Government, being the owners of these valuable water frontages, occupies a different position when improving the wharves in this manner, from improving the wharves in the same manner, if it would take of the property with property for the purpose of competition with private wharfing. And we think that, in considering the question whether the facilities for providing wharfage accommodation at the Circular Quay and at Wool-

lomoolee Bay should or should not be turned into a lagoon, it is better to anticipate an increasing demand than to be content with the assumption that there is plenty of accommodation for years to come. The state of things in which there is a reasonable competition amongst the wharfinders, public and private, should be more favourable to commerce than one in which the wharfinders are too few and too independent to closely study the interests of the people with whom they deal.

With this conflict of opinion before us and an unfinished case, we have no desire to anticipate the judgment of the Committee; but it may be remarked that these very differences afford an illustration of the uses which the new system of inquiring into the merits of proposed public works may serve. The weakest point about it may, perhaps, be found in the collection of evidence. How is it determined in any particular case what witnesses shall be called? But if proper attention be paid to that

point, and careful efforts be made to obtain competent and impartial testimony. It should be remembered that the Government will be in a much better position under the new system than under the old, to give an intelligent decision upon any project which the Ministry may submit in the first instance may submit. Apart from the merits of the question whether the proposed works in Sydney Cove and Woolloomooloo Bay should be undertaken, the inquiry so far has elicited a strong expression of opinion in favour of the establishment of a Harbour Trust. There is little doubt that the adoption of that measure would relieve the Government of a considerable amount of embarrassment and in some responsibility, and at the same time, if the Trust were wisely constituted, promote the interests of the shipping community and the public.

intelligence which we publish to-day, are in a very unhappy condition. A civil war is raging. There has already been much bloodshed, and there will be a great deal more, unless the combat is put an end to by the interposition of one or more of the European Powers. TAMASESE, the nominee of Germany, has been defeated in battle, and MALAFAA, who is supported by the followers of the deposed MALLETUA, has been proclaimed King. Germany, although making herself morally responsible for this outbreak by removing from power a ruler to whom the Samoans gave willing obedience, and putting in his place a chief who represents only a small section of the people, has so far taken no action. This abstention may have been due to the fact that the German force at Samoa consists at the present of only one war vessel, the Adler. If the squadron, which was daily expected at Apia when the Lubec left, had arrived a month ago, a different course might, perhaps, have been pursued. At any rate, the events of the last few

THIS DAY, FRIDAY.

[illegible]

FURNISHED - 14 - 11-1-12

[illegible]

HOUSE to LET. 7, Nithsdale-street, 7 rooms, rent

[illegible]

LET, TWO HOUSES, 4 rooms and kitchen and 6 rooms and kitchen. 98, Macquarie-street South.

NO LET, 4 ROOMS, 2nd floor, rooms and kitchen and a
bath and kitchen. Apply 20, Essex-street, off
Georgie-street South.

NO LET, Bath, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 4 rooms,
407, Kent-street.

NO LET, 4-roomed HOUSE, in Gas-street, off Kent-
street, 407, Kent-street.

NO LET, BILLIARD TABLE, newly done up: only
one in the district. University House, Camperdown.

NO LET, Tempe Park Bakery PREMISES, low rent.
Apply 10, Kent-street, off Kent-street.

NO LET, 4-roomed House, large yard, kitchen, Hay-
market, Richmond Road, River-street, Woolloomooloo.

NO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, 2nd floor, 54, Charles-street,
Woolloomooloo. Key 36.

NO LET, Shop and Dwelling, stable, rent 13s. 109,
Elizabeth-street, East.

NO LET, HOUSE 4 rooms, 2nd floor, 111, Westport-street,
off Glenmore-road. Apply No. 13.

NO LET, SHOP and Dwelling, with yard, corner of
Beatty and Woolloomooloo streets. Apply next door, in
Market-street.

NO LET, large Block of LAND, with sheds, &c., near
railway station, suitable for a manufacturing business or
residence. Address 725, Harris-street.

NO LET, STORE, in Sussex-street, No. 270, suitable
for produce, merchandise, &c., &c., rent 22 per week. Apply
10, Kent-street, off Kent-street.

NO LET, or for SALE, a charming little Cottage
RESIDENCE, with nicely laid out garden, 100 yds.
from the premises, Royston, corner Frederick and Eliza-
beth-street, off Kent-street.

O LET, 10 new SHOPS, corner of Pitt and Liverpool

on, and on the line of traffic from Darling Harbour to Waverley close to the new Central Police Court. The fast increasing

[illegible]

Clarence streets, £2 per week. Apply 32, Market-street.

Clarence streets, £2 per week. Apply 21, Market-street.

AVERLEY.—House, Cottages, and Shops, all built by Mr. G. A. Averley, near the station, N. variety, £1000.

GOOD-ST.—To LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms, water, gas, stable, shed. Service and Co. land' wife.

VOLLAHIA.—House, 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, good garden, £1000.

OOLMOOLOO BAY.—HOUSE, 4 rooms, good yard, 15, Judge-street.

AREHORE.—To LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, double light-wooded building, 33, Market-street, corner of Clarence-street, To LET, or to more tenants; or the whole building for sale, apply 21, Market-street.

AVERLEY.—Bourke-street, off Birrell-street.—To LET, No. 1, Hargry's buildings, 9 rooms, hall, folding doors, large verandah, and garden, £700 per year, unheated yard, park view, rent £70 year. Apply No. 8.

NORTH FALLS.—To LET or for SALE, 1000 ft. of frontage, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, brick, bathroom, cellar, verandah, back and front, large tank, apply P. CANNAN, Wentworth Falls.

PYDNIE MORNING HERALD.

Subscription, £2 12s per annum.
Rate is for payment in advance.

[illegible]

The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of

...Printed and published by JOHN FAIRBANK AND SONS,
the owners of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Market
streets, Friday, September 28, 1888.